will infinitely outweigh and outnumber every aggression by the Free States upon the rights of the South in regard to their sixves. We are trying an experiment, and I believe we are in its criefs. I have never been of that number of Fourth of July orators who glarify the country. I have in iformly said, we are but in the beginning of an experiment. We talk of our Republic. Why, Sir, it has not outlived the ages of the soldiers who fought its battles and gained its victories. I telieve Rome existed as a Republic for 600 years. That is semething to be proud of. Dut we have not survived a lifetime of the men who fought the battles of liferty, or the parietts and sages who formed our Constitution and Government. We have obtained what we have obtained by great effort and at great price. It was not the more price of the Revolution, or the mere price of the thought have a shed, or the patrict connects that formed the Constitution. But, away kack, centuries upon centuries, in English history, when power and principle contended—in all those centuries, there has been going on a contest which is out minuting in our experiment here. Ye is patriet blood poured out on the hattle-fields of the second when power and principle contended—in all those conturies, there has been going on a contest which is cultiminating in our experiment here. No patriot blood poured out on the battle-fields of civil war in England has been insignificant in this conflict. I will add this, that we shall present a most humiliating spectacle to this world, if, at this time, when, by the acknowledgment of the President of the United States, the blessings of Heaven have descended upon this people in all the channels of their industry and business—at a time when, by the confession of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] hast year on this floor, this General Government was faithfully performing all its functions in relation to the slave States and every State—I say, under such circumstances of a faithful Government, and I will add of a subservient Judiciary, if this Confederacy should burst, and this glorious community of States be dissevered and fail, by the doubtful contingency of State action, to carry out the experiment of human liberty, and when at the very day and hour that we are coming to such a result, the States of Italy, having for centuries gone through a baptism of blood, and taught by the despotism of centuries, are coming together to unite their energies for Hisorty and progress; then, if we, untaught by all the past and reckless of the present, and blind to the tuture, should madly dash ourselves upon this dark ocean, whose shoree no eye of prophecy or of faith can discern, I do not know what is to be the future. But I do hope, if we cannot settle things in the spit it in which they ought to be settled, we will at least have the courage and the manhood to look the thing straight in the face, and understand what it is. I know nething about the policy of the incoming Adwill at least bave the courage and the manhood to look the thing straight in the face, and understand what it is. I know nothing about the policy of the incoming Administration; but it has been my fortune since I had a seat on this floor to find my-elf uniformly in opposition to the Administration, and I am far from certain that I shall not take the same position with regard to the incoming Administration. One thing is certain. If it qualls in the performance of its duty, if it hesitates, as Mr. Buchanan has done, to book clearly in the face of the difficulty, and mark out a policy, and sustain it with honesty and patriotism, it certainly will not find me ancay its suprocreas. me among its supporters.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) said be should not have spoken, but as the Senator but presented the issue, he left it incumbent on him to speak.

Mr. HALE said he only spoke for himself, without

consultation with any one.

Mr. BROWN said he wished to know if the issue was, that the South was to submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln, and all the issues of this election, or war was to be the result?

Mr. HALE said all who heard him would bear him

witness, that he had only said what he thought would be an inevitable consequence.

Mr. BROWN-Where is the war to come from From South Carolina, Alabama, Mis-issippi, Georgia, and Texas? Does the Schator mean that we are going to make war on the North? If he does, let me say to to make war on the North? If he does, let me say to him, ence for all, that he is most egregiously mistaken. All we ask is, that we be allowed to depart in peace. And do you mean to my that this is not to be allowed—that we shall neither have peace in the Union nor be allowed the poor boon of going out? If that be the attitude, then war is inevitable. We feel that any American chilers not blinded by reading much feel that. American cicizen, not blinded by passion, must feel that we have been deeply wronged, and the accumulated wrongs of years have finally resulted in your triumph. wrongs of years have finally resulted in your triumph. Not tile triumph of Mr. I incoln, but the triumph of a principle, which it would be the deepest degradation in a free people to submit to; and with all the calm, quiet dignity I can summon, I say—we will not submit. We want no war, and we expect none. We say to you, in the language I once used to the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Seward), "Let there be no strife between thee and me, or between the herdsmen, and my herdsmen. If you will go to the right, we will go to the left." And if you will go to the left, we will go to the right. All we ask is to be allowed to depart in peace. But if you refuse to let us go, and determine to make war upon us, then let it come, and God defend the right.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) said he did not agree with the Senator from New-Hampshire in all he said of the inconsistencies of the Mercage. He did not place the right of Secession on constitutional grounds. He rather thought it was something like revolution. A State went out of the Union at her own risk, and it was a question of policy with the remaining States whether they would make war to force the State to remain. Every State has the right of revolution, without doubt. It goes out of the Union at its own peril, and must take the consequences. The only fault he found with the President was the inconsistency of saying that the Federal Government is not a voluntary association of States. That he denied. It was a voluntary association of States. That he denied. It was a voluntary association of States. That he cenied. It was a voluntary association of the States. That he cered, I have a voluntary association of the States of the secret, on the part of his State, the issue of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale), that is, of war. We believe it is the intention of the Black Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) said he did not as the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale), that is, of war. We believe it is the intention of the Black Republican party to use the force of the Government to ex inguish the system of Slavery, and we do not intend to wait till we are so weak we cannot resist. The gentleman speaks of South Carolina. He could tell the gentlemen that South Carolina would not be the only one that would go out. He had the confidence to say that his own State would not be behind her sisters in boldness, decision, and firmness, and Alabama—proud daughter of his own State—will follow this example of patriotism and pride which South Carolina has set her existers. She will undoubtedly go out on the 7th of January, and Georgia will follow on the 16th, and before the 4th of March, before your President is inaugurated, there will be five States, if not eight, before the 4th of March, belore year, if not eight, inaugurated, there will be five States, if not eight, that will be out of the Union, and will have formed a constitution for a frame of government.

And in his opinion there is nothing under heaven that could prevent such a consummation. Gentlemen speak of concession—of the repeal of the Personal Liberty of concession—of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. Repeal them all to-morrow, and you cannot stop this revolution. It is not the Liberty laws but the mob law which the South fears. They do not dread these overt acts, for, without the power of the Federal Government, by force, under the Republican rule, their institution would not last ten years, and they knew it. They intend to go out of this Union, and he believed this. Before the 4th of March five States will have dealesed their indexn deare, and he was satisfied believed this. Before the 4th of March five States will have declared their independence, and he was satisfied that three other States would follow as soon as the action as the people can be had. Arkansas will call ber Convention, and Louisiana would follow. And though there is a clog in the way in the lone star of Texas, in the person of the Governor, who will not Texas, in the person of the Governor way be overridden; and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Bratus may arise to rid his country of this old, heart-haded traiter. [Great sensation.] ridden; and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Bratus may arise to rid his country of this old, heary-headed traiter. [Great sensation.] There has been a good deal of vaporing and threatening, but they came from the last men who would carry out their threats. Men tark about their eighteen millions, but we hear a few days afterward of these same nen being switched in the fine, and they tremble like a sheep-stealing dog. There will be no war. The North, governed by such far-seeing satesmen as the Senator from New-York (Mr. Seward), will see the futility of this. In less than twelve months a Southern Confederacy will be formed, and it will be the most successful Government on earth. The Southern States, thus banded together, will be able to resist any force in the world. We do not expect war, but we will be prepared for it, and we are not a feeble race of Mexicans either. But he hoped the Northern States would allow them to form their Government, and make friendly and commercial treaties with them. They would allow the North the advantage of a favored nation. There was a feeling of enaity between the two sections deeper than the depths of hell. We are enemies. The Northern people, he believed hated the South worse than Enghand latted France, and he could tell his brethren there was no love lost between them. [Laughter in the galleries.] He thought, under all there circumstances, they had better separate. He should not have said anything but for the remarks of the Senator from New-Hampshire, who threatened war, as if to frigiten the South. War is inevitable. Let the South take care. Let the war come, and we will meat the Senator from New-Hampshire and all the myrmisons of Abolitionism, and, in the language of the henorable Representative from Obio (Mr. Corvin), in regard to the Mexican war, we will "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Sensation.]
Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) after some remarks in re

graves. (Se sation.) Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) after some remarks in re hat in to printing the Me sage, said he would take this occasion to say that, as a Senator of the United States, he was here to perform his functions as such before a declaration of war is nade against the State he reprecented, and if such a declaration of war should be made, his State would be found ready and willing to need it. But while we renain here, continuing at least the forms of friendship, and bound together by lines as close rs. it is possible to bind sovereign States, he thought these threats from one to the other war of no avail and he stould not use them.

Mr. WIGFALL (Denn., Texas)—No man can deay that the Constitution is a compact between the States.

Each State will act fe, itself, and on its own respense
bility. He compared the violation of the laws by
States to foreign Powers breaking treaties.

A message from the House was received, 'nforming
the Senate it had passed the bill to secure homesteads
to actual extilers on the public domain.

Mr. WIGFALL continued—in case of violence
offered to the States of the South, the people will be
called together to declare whether they desire to remain in the Union; if they believe they will live more
harpy and prospervas under austher Government, they
will assert that by forming a Constitution. The more
I read the Message the less I comprehend it. I conthat the President believes it impossible to maintrain the organization of the Courts in South Carolina,
or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunal.

The Bourbon Troops about Evacuating

clude that the President believes it impossible to maintain the organization of the Coarts in South Carolina, or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunal. Whether the State secode or not, he has the power to collect the emstorn there and he has power of holding the forts. I intend to introduce at an early day a resolution to ascertain whether an order has gone out of the Department in reference to the matter. I believe the President will precipitate the measure he intends to avoid. It will be necessary to put a construction on the Message to know what the President intends doing; after then, we will urge forbearance no larger, and will trust to the God of battles.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said he rose simply to say that as his State had been the first to adopt the Constitution and come into the Union, she would be the last to have anything to do in breaking the one or reparating from the other. [Applause in the galleries.] Her people had done too much and performed too many services in achieving our glarious liberty which we now enjoy, and in the establishment of the Constitution under which we now live, and no son of hers will ever raise a band to strike a blow against the Constitution or against the Union. When that Union shall be destroyed by the madness and felly of others, if unfortunately it should be, it will then be time enough for Delaware, and for her Representatives, to say what her course will be. [Renewed applance in galleries.]

The title of the Report of the Secretary of State was rend. It is the fiscal statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department.

Mr. HAMILIN (Rep., Mc.) moved to adjourn at 2.25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the invalid and other pensioners.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the invalid and other pensioners. Also, a bill for the support of the West Point Milliary Academy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, by 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. GROW'S (Rep., Pa.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee of Agriculture's Homestead bill was last sees on referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then reconsidered the vote.

The House then reconsidered the vote.

The bill was thus brought up for action.

Mr. GROW old not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill, however, avoids the prominent objections in President Buchanan's veto mess ge. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of \$10 for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Jackson against Buchanan, to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question; under the operation of which the bill passed—132 against 76.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) moved that the post route bill, returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the Post-Office Committee. He remarked that there has been no such bill passed for the last three years, and it was desirous to have action as soon as possible.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Vn.) objected, saying the Government is financially embarrassed.

Mr. COLFAX—That is true, but we draw our pay.

mr. SMITH (Bellin, Va.) objected, saying the dover-eriment is financially embarrassed.

Mr. COLFAX—That is true, but we draw our pay.

He had performed his duty as to this matter, and said, in conclusion, there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Pestmaster-General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress as to contracts with Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were

Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were revisited in, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) in the chair.

The Cemnittee took up the Military Academy bill. Mr. CUKTIS (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment providing that the study of cadets shall not be extended beyond four years.

A debate ensued on the amendment, which was rejected.

The Pension bill was read. This, and the Military Academy bill, were subsequently passed.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a series of resolutions referring various branches of the President's Message to

he appropriate Standing Committees. At 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Breckinridge Electors in Vivginia Refuse to Act.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860. The following letter, signed by five Breckinridge Electors, has been received at the Electoral College of this State, now in session here

"The undersigned have received from the Governor inia certificates that they have been choses of President and Vice-President of the Unite States. They feel constrained, however, to say that, although by technical law we may be entitled to these certificates, and to cast our votes as Electors, we are satisfied that we are not elected in fact, and we decline

Lamb of Norfolk was not one of the signers, being detained home by sickness,

Meeting of the New-York Electoral College.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1869. The Electoral College convened at 10 o'clock. The Hon. J. N. Campbell delivered an impressive prayer. The College then proceeded to vote for President-the Electors at Large acting as tellers.

W. C. Bryant announced the vote for President, viz. For Abraham Lincoln......35

Great applause succeeded the announcement. The President of the College then reported the anouncement, which was again followed by applause.

The vote for Vice-President, which was given for Hannibal Hamlin, was announced in like manner, and received with similar demonstrations. Stewart L. Woodford was appointed as Messenger to

leliver the returns to the President of the Senate, and Charles O. Pool of Buffalo, to the Judge of the Northern District of New-York. Jacob S. Ten Eyek and John T. Winslow were appointed a Committee to de-posit the returns in the Post-Office, as required by the tatute. After which the Chairman addressed the Col-"GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF ELECTORS -- HAV-

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF ELECTORS—They ing completed the business for which we came together. I desire before we separate to congratulate you on the vote which has just been cust for Abraham Lincoln and Hamilian Hamilia, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. By this solemn act we have executed the will of our constituents, and having thus faithfully discharged the trust reposed in os, it becomes es calculy to await, in common with those who think and act with us, as well as all other citi-zers of the United States, the period which is to transzens of the United States, the period which is to trans-fer to the lands of the President elect the Executive I ower of the Federal Government. In the mean while we rely upon the equal national and fixed principles of the Republican party, declared and set forth at Chicago, and upon the firm and conservative character of the partial and conservative character of the whom we have chosen to give effect to those principles and to vindicate our choice before the American seed le. In wishing you all a safe return to your comes, and in again renewing my thanks for the bonor on have conferred on me, I declare this College of Chatter adjanced.

He ters adjourned size die.

While the Elestoral College was in session to-day, While the Electoral College was in session to-day, the Capitol was discovered to be on fire in the library of the Assembly Chamber. It had made considerable leadway when discovered by the Superintendent of the building, but was speedly extinguished. About the building, but was speedly extinguished. About the building of church were destroyed and injured, as also a portion of shelving and cases. The fire origin ated from a defective flue.

Immediately on the vote for President being answered.

ounced, the firing of 100 guns was commenced.

The Electoral Vote of Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Spitting raile, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1800. The State Electoral College accembled here to-day and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin. The Hon Leonard S. Swett, Elector at Large, was chosen to convey the result to Washington. When the result was amounced, eleven guns were fired for the Electoral poles, and thirty-three for the Union.

Mr. Lincoln said the Electors dined this afternoon with the Hon, James C. Coukling, Elector for this district. Quite a number of Some politicisas are here, occupied with matters concerning the rext Legislature

r Death of Lieut, David Bell. Lient, David Bell, U.S. A., Receiving Officer at this farion, died at Old Point on Funday.

The Bourbon Troops about Evacuating

GARIBALDI'S ATTACK ON VENETIA.

REACTIONARY MOVEMENT IN NAPLES.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860. The steamship Canadian, Capt. Graham, from Liverpool at 1:30 p. m. of the 22d, via Londonderry afternoon of the 23d ult., arrived here at 4:20 p. m. to-day. The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was for

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was for warded by to-night's boat to Boston, and will be due at New-York at 5 p. m. to-morrow.

The steamship Asia, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the alternoon of the 19th.

The steamship Borussia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 18th.

The steamship Fulton, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

The steamship Vigo, from New-York, sarrived at Queenstown on the 23d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The result of the American Presidential contest is commented on by the English Press with satisfaction. The Empress Eugenic had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning in Edinburgh, preparatory to visiting the Duke of Hamilton.

It was amounced that the English Ministers to Vienna and Berlin are to change places.

The British steamer Boll Dog, Capt. McClintock, had returned to Portsmouth after a survey of the deep sea route for a North Atlantic cable. The result was not known.

not known.

The Brazilian war-corvette Dona Isabel was The Brazilian war-correcte Dona Isabel was wrocked on the coast of Barbary, on the way from Marseilles to Lisbon. It was reported she had gone to pieces, and 166 scamen and 23 officers lost.

The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at

Oxford. He was received there with much rejoising.
There was considerable excitement in London on
the 21st, caused by a report that the Emperor Napoleon had quietly arrived in England, and would reach
London that afternoon. The railroad station was besieged, and the story turned out a hoax.
The financial situation underwent an important

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st, an arrangement having been consummated, by which the Bank of England lends £2,000,000 sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The arrangement has caused a great buoyancy of funds and advance in Consok of § 2 per cent.

The Times (City Article) hopes the arrangement will terminate the prevailing uncertainties of the money market, and lead to an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount.

market, and lead to an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount.

The Danly News says opinions are generally in favor of the measure, but cautions the public against being toe singuine, and shows, that as a drain is going on from both countries, this relief may be purchased at the ultimate cost of an increased future difficulty.

The Heroid (City Article) also regards the measure as only pulliative.

There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank on the 21st.

the 21st.

In the discount market there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the bank minimum. The demand at the Bank was

FRANCE

It was removed that Count Morny was going to Rome on a special mission with an autograph letter from the Emperor. It was also stated that Count Per-rigny contemplates retiring from the London Embassy, to be succeeded by Count Waleswiski. The Bourse was quiet. Rentes closed at 70f.15.

The siege of Gasta continued. The batteries of Coppucini and Santa Ageta had been placed in a position which would definitely reduce the place. The Fiedmonters bombarded the saburbs on the 14th. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but the detection in the staff officers was increasing.

Cel. Finnelli bad surrendered a battalion of chasseurs to be believed.

to the Piedmontese.
Further resistance by the Bourbon troops was paralyzed by the insubordination of chiefs and confusion which prevailed. Negotiations were, however, progressing on the subject.
The clergy of the Nespolitan Provinces were paying because to Victor Emanuel.

hemage to Victor Emanuel.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was about to re

turn to his Sec.

The rumors of a new Sardinian loan were contra

dicted.

The downger Queen of Nuples, with the young Princess, bad arrived at Rome. The French were about to occupy Terracion. The Queen of Spain had presented a rich st

The Queen of Spain had presented a rich sword to Gen, Goyon. It was reported that Gen. Goyon de-clared that he would not deliver the material belonging States, either to Francis II. or Victor Emanuel.

It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta

It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta had been resolved upon.

Castle Retterstem, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of Francis II.

Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmont, by France, whether it is with its sanction that Gariladdi signifies an intention to attack Venetia in the Spring. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land on the Dalmatian coast, get into Montenegro, and raise the population, in order to compel the Amstrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

A statement was current that the British Government intimated to France its intention of recognizing the new Kingdom, and that Napoleon had signified his willingness, provided it was postponed until the King of Naples evacuates Gaéta.

Sardina chains the cannons taken from the 16,000 Neapolitans disarmed in the Pakal Territory, but a

Sardina claims the camons taken from the loyal Neapolitans distracted in the Pakal Territory, but a Commission of French and Sardinian affairs was to settle all questions arising from the entry of the Bourbon troops into Roman Territory.

Reactionary movements were at work, and it was stated that five Neapolitan provinces were in a state of

siege on account of the movement of the anti-annexa-ticoists. The province of Alvazzi had partly risen in

The Fiedmontese had occupied Terracini, but Car dinal Antonelli had protested, and Gen. Goyon int ted to them that they must evacante.

RESSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg report the river full of ice, and navigation to Cronstadt stopped.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters speak of a guaranty from the German Confederation, joined by Kussia, for securing Venetia to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 27, has reached England. The Volunteer movement was making satisfactory

progrees.

There were vague rumors of a probable early reduc-tion of 25 per cent on duties on cotton goods and yarns.

Boml ay markets were very quiet and generally un-changed. Freights were tending downward.

BRAZIL. Political news is unimportant. Exchange on Lon-

LATEST-(via Londonderry).

LONDON, 23d.—A dispatch from Naples on Thursday
cases that Francis II. burst, a blood vessel yesterday.

A steamer arrived from Gasta for medical assistance.

The Queen, mother and children have left for Civita
Vecclio.

Vecclin.

A municipal change was expected.

The board of trade bave commenced inquiring into
the boaring of the steamship Connaught.

The Empress Engenic is expected to return to France
on the 19th of December.

FRANCE. The prohibition against the exportation of iron ha een abolished.
It is stated that negotiations for the cession of Ven-

The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth on Fri dev mercing. She was received with a royal saluto, and virited by the Port Admiral and officials. It is expected she will sail for almieria in the evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INVERSE. COTTON MAUGET, Nov. 23.—The
toher. Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week
shout Light balos, including 4,600 to speculators, and 4,500
experient. The minkel opered very dull, and with, a decision
the conditions and even more for inferior qualities
to Thursday three was as imposed there, but has alwance in
the sales of triday were a residence. Including the
trees, the sales of triday were a residence. Including the
to recommend the market chedge true at the foliage tax

Upland 7dd 6jd.

The stock insport was estimated at 575,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American.

Styrk of Thang - Layraroot, Nov. 22 - The advices from the styre of all kinds of goods are

slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BEXADETERS MARKET, Nov. 22.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefold, Nash & Co. report Flour declined of Pobl. American, 25 62 31. Wheat dull, and 2735.1 lower; Red. H. 66 13. White, 12 62 14. Wheat dull, and 2735.1 lower; Red. H. 66 13. White, 12 62 14. P. cental. Corn quiet, but ready; Mixed and Yellow, 37 62 32. Brendstoffs are quiet to-day, and layers demand a reduction, while sales of inferior Wheat have been under at elight decline.

LIVERPOOL FROYEND MARKET, Nov. 22.—Wekefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef dull. Pork quiet, but firm. Becon quiet. Lard buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher: American quoted at 59, but market bare. Tallow firm to 10 feb.

at 10/6.

Later.—Leverpool, Nov. 23.—Provisions dull but steady.
Later.—Leverpool, Nov. 23.—Provisions dull but steady.
Later.—Leverpool Robberg Marker, Nov. 22.—Ashes steady. Susar quiet. Coffee irm. Bice dull. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpeatine dull and freely offered at 34.

Later.—Liverpool, Nov. 21.—The Produce market is generally quiet, but steady.
Lordon Markers, Nov. 21.—Where declining and lower qualities 1/22/ lower. Scan dull and slightly declined. Correct firm. The—Quotations barely maintained. Ricos quiet.

Tallow firm at 61. Livered Onleyer. Nov. 21.—Hilmois Central R. R., 202251, New York Central R. R., 73:659; Eric R. R., Stock, 34:49:344.

Later.—Nov. 22—noon.—Consols are at 20:2021.

st. Nov. 23-noon.—Cousols are at 201@901 for money and account.

The Money market is slightly easier.

Hilhots Central R. R. 254 discount; New-York Central R. R.,

725; Erie R. R. Stock, 3010334.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860. The Electors assembled in the Capitol to-day at 10 o'clock. The Breckinridge Electors, believing that Bell had carried Virginia, magnanimously resigned, whereupon the vote of the State was east for Bell and Everett. A grand dinner will be given to the Electors to-night at the Exchange Hotel.

I learn from a well-known English capitalist, just arrived here, that every Englishman whom he had conversed with on the subject of disunion was in ecstacion over the impending ruin which overhangs the Union, and that they hoped to God it would eventually occur. The President's Message gives great dissatisfaction to

The California Pony Express. FORT KEARNET, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866. The Pony Express from California passed here at 10 o'clock this morning, and furnishes to the Associated Press the following summary of the news from the

Pacific coast: San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 24-3:40 p. m.

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 24—3:40 p. m.
Since the departure of the last Pony Express, California has been particularly barren of domestic news.

The incoming Pony, with St. Louis dates to the 12th, telegraphed to Fort Kearey, arrived at Carson Valley on the right of the 22d, and will reach San Francisco tenight, over two days behind time. The Eastern rews received by this express by telegraph from Carson Valley, relating to secession demonstrations of South Carolina. Georgia, &c., have caused an unusual carrier, in pict the universal tonic of conversation. sensation, farning the universal topic of conversation, generally in a regretful mood.

Maj. J. B. Scott, U. S. A., died in San Francisco on

The brig G. S. Cabot, anchored at Mondocino during a gale on the 15th, was capsized. The mate and six of the crew, were lost. A boat proceeding from the shore to relieve the Cabot, manned by five men, was

shore to relieve the Cutot, manned by five men, was abo capshed, and all lost.

During the past six weeks an unusual number of wholest its have touched at San Francisco, haid in supplies, discharged and realipped crews, negotiated drafts on the East, and obtained Eastern advices at such saving of time and money as demonstrates the immense advantage of San Francisco over Honolulus as a whaling port.

A telegraphic dispatch received to-day from Yreka, announces the death of Delazon Smith at Portland, Oregon, on the 18th. He was recently one of the United State-Senator from that State.

By the steamer Brother Jonathan, full advices from Oregon are received to the 17th, and from British Columbia to the 16th.

Larre numbers of Chinese had arrived at Portland

Large numbers of Chinese had arrived at Portland

from the mines in the British possessions, having been given off by the Indians.

Reports of rich gold mines in Oregon and Washing-Reports of the sound on continue as usual.

The weelen factory at Salem was running night and law, manufacturing fabrics, which find a ready

market.

Since Nev. 4, \$115,000 in gold has been received at Victoria from the Frazer River mines.

There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theater on the 4th of November, growing out of long existing prejudices of negroes against the whites. The negro topulation emigrated to British Columbia from California, to improve their social position, which they claim to lave done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The whites demurred, and the management of the theater provides sents for its colored patrons in a separate part of the house.

On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan to take possession of the reserved sents. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the

whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. A party of regrees, named with clubs, came to the rescne of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by negroes. Lighted campbene lamps were The pegices got possession, and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearns. The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restend by the police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the rist.

Another attack on the theater was planned for 10th

November, the day the steamer left. A large police force would be on hand.

There is no ship news to report.

There is no ship news to report.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues dull, with little of interest legitimately transpiring in the markets. Attempts to force sales of Coba Schalas and Scrutis Transpiring in the markets. Attempts to force sales of Coba Schalas and Scrutis Transpiring at auction have been met unfavorably. The Emily Sephiru's cargo, 200 bbls. Musecovado, was advertised at auction, and holders of other percels dropped their prices from 10 to 85c. i pon the effecting of the cargo, 20 bhds. acid at 49 474 \$2 100 Bb. and the belance was withdrawn. A similar course was pursued in regard to Spirits Turpeatine; a lete import was put up at auction, and being competed with by other holders, resulted in sales of about 5,000 galons a 900050c, bids felling for my larger quantities.

Candies have continued to move freely; sales since the last distration or price 3,000 boxes Adamantine at 24 (224)c, the market closing firm with indications of an advanced rate the coming week. Previsions of all kinds meet very little inquiry; the tendency of the market is still unfavorable. A few goods in other these are selling, but the prevailing tone of the market is agained sellers. Breadstoffs find an active request for conson pilon and export with a tendency to improve. Oregon and export with a tendency to improve. Oregon and export with a tendency to improve. Oregon and export with a tendency to improve.

anket is against sellers. Breadstoffs find an active request aun phon and expurt with a tendency to improve. Oregon is begin fing to arrive and is likely to check any advance out. Good shipping varieties of Whest are quotable at \$\tilde{\theta} = 10^{\circ}. Floor has been bought largely for fiverpool, at the roat ten days some 20,000 sacks have been taken at \$\tilde{\theta} \displays. Barley is in fair demand for New-York at \$\displays 1000.

Electoral College.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.
The Electoral College to-day gave the eight votes of Maine to Lincoln and Hamlin.

Bostos, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.
The Electoral College met to-day, in the Senate Chamber, and gave the vote of Massachusetts to Lin-

coln and Hamilio.
The Electoral Colleges of New-Hampshire and Vermont also east the votes or the Lincoln and Hambin.

Prize-Fight near North Berwick.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

A prize-fight for \$1,000 took place vesterday near North Berwick, Maine, between Michael Fritz of Providence, and Wan. O'Neil of Worcester. Sixty-three rounds were fought, occupying four hours and twenty nimites, when Fitz was declared victor, owing to a foul blow. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present from Boston by special train. Neither party had ever lought in the ring before.

Newfoundland Legislature. St. John's, N. F., Monday, Dec. 3, 1 Via Sackville, Dec. 5, 1860.

Via Sackville, Dec. 5, 1869. Yhe Legislature to-day. The Governor's speech stated that the Home was called to consider the destitution prevailing in the country in consequence of the short seal and cod fishery; it condemned the system of giving relief indical minutely, without any equivalent, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers. and aliaded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers, to the decrease of the revenue, and the increase of indirectly taxing many to benefit a few. It recommended to the Ministers to use greater economy; it regretted that, the Commissioners not having completed their labors, the terms of an adjustment with the French, relative to fishing privileges, could not be published, although they were mainly agreed on.

New-Jersey State Convention of All

New-Jersey State Convention of All Linon Men.
THERTOS, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.
A State Convention of all Union men, ied off by Commodore Stockton, William C. Alexander, Ex-Gov. Price, Col. Peter I. Chark, Senator Thomson, and a large number of leading men of the State, has been cuiled at Tropton, on the 11th December, to concert such measures as may be deemed advisable under the prevent cit is of the Kspublic.

Hernce Greeley Sued for Libel. Osverso, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1820, The Hen. D. C. Lialejohi has commenced a prosent and last florace Greeley of Thy N. Y. Zennova calleged libels attored penelog the late ofaction, The Habana at New-Orleans.

Naw-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1869.

The steamship Habana, from Havana on the 30th
ult., has arrived here. Her news has been anticipated

Canal Navigation.

ALBANT, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The weather has moderated, and there is but little

The Welland Canal is almost impassable, from the snow which fell yesterday and the ice which made last night. Navigation will probably be stopped to-

The Vote of Pennsylvania. HARRISHURO, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860. The votes of the Electoral College were to-day cast or Lincoln and Hamlin.

Official Vote of Missouri.
St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.
The official vote of Missouri is as follows: Douglas, 58,801; Bell, 58,372; Breckinridge, 31,317; Lincoln, 17,028.

Railroad Accident. Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.
The 8p. m. mail train from New-York was thrown from the track last night between New-York and New-Haven, causing a detention tille ight this morning. No one was injured.

About three inches of snow fell last night, but is rapidly dissolving to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1860. "The welf has undoubtedly come this time," said a distinguished Republican Senator to-day, "and I am glad of it." My children are daugh ters, and I had rather see this question settled in my day than be deferred to theirs.

The complications of the time are unquestionably serious, and such as will determine the existence or the absence of the capacity for rule in the Republican party. The "rod of empire" is to pass into Republican hands at a critical period, and we shall see how well able they are to use it. The times are eminently suited to by offering good hospital accommodations to his make and to collapse reputations. The effort is to be made to pull down a great Government, and we are to see with what success. Two diverse civilizations, hostile since the adoption of the Constitution, and kept apart by the buffers of Compromise for forty years, now stand face to face, and are on the eve of a final struggle. One or the other is to recede. In this juncture everything depends, for the moment, on the temper and ability of the leaders of the contending forces. In such an emergency, administrative talent of the highest order is demanded. Not only force of intellect, but force of will, is required. We shall see if the Republicans have got it, or at least whether it is to be called into

So far as the executive administration is concerned, of course the Republicans have nothing to do with it for three months to come. Affairs are entirely in Democratic bands for that period. and it is for them to treat our public disorders. Experienced men are at the helm. Let us see how much light they will be able to throw on the path of their Republican successors, in their treatment of so much of the crisis as may be developed during the short remainder of their term of service. If they go right, we shall ail know it. If they go wrong, we shall still have their example to profit by.

requisition.

As I have said, it is nothing less than a ques tion of breaking up the Government that is before the country. No more momentous issue can arise in the life of a nation. The purpose to do this is manifest. The effort will be made. The task will be undertaken. The all-absorbing question is, with what force will it be attempted. and what is the prospect of its success?

It would be a vast public relief if anybody could give a satisfactory answer to these questions. But this cannot be done. Their solution is dependent on so many contingencies, of event, of accident, and, worst of all, of human passion, that it bids defiance to positive calculation. We have a right, however, to held fast to the general conclusion, that as this Government has been successfully administered in the past upon the basis of the majority rule, under certain Constitutional modifications, it can be administered in the future on the same basis. If a government on this foundation proves to be a failure, it will be a gigantic surprise to the friends of popular rule, and a terrible commentary on the good sense of the American people. The duty of making a steady and determined effort to preserve it as it exists, would seem to admit of no question. If such is not the duty of the administrators of affairs, then indeed is Government a farce.

As to the success of the effort we can at least see that much depends on the methods adopted. We are living in the nineteenth century, and we must act accordingly. We are to recognize the rights of men and of political communities, and are not to be governed by crude ideas of brute force. But we must respect constitutions, obey law, and recognize the rights of the greatest number, or political society itself will fall into dissolution. If the few must not be sacrificed to the many, it is even more true that the many must not be sacrificed to the few. We must maintain government, or chaos is come again, Whether ours can bear the strain that is about

to be put upon it time must determine. The force of a great Government based on popular rule, consulting only the greatest good of the greatest number, both theoretically and practically, must be prodigious when honestly exerted for self-preservation. If we cannot confide in in that power, there is nothing human we can confide in. And as the whole is strong, so must rebellious parts be correspondingly weak. So much, at least, is fairly deducible from our present circumstances. I enter into no consideration of the causes or

qualifying incidents of our existing embarrasements. These have nothing to do with the question of how the issue is to be met by the acting Government. Of the weakness that the institution of Slavery imparts to that portion of the country where dissatisfaction prevails, it is needless to dilate. All see it and know it, and none so well as those who have it in their bosom. The great fact exists that the Government is to pass into hands who have no weight to carry on this score. The revolutionists have this clog all to themselves. It is one that deeply emphazines the general conclusions already expressed. It is a consoling circumstance that the people

themselves are to settle the great question in issue of the preservation of this Government. It is no question of party or of partisanship. Men have got to take sides for or against the Government, not for or against a party, or its principles or notions. And this they have to do deliberately They need not to hurridd. People everywhere have to make up their minds resolutely wasther Varick), this evening, for the benefit of the Church.

they desire the perpetuation of the liberty they enjoy, the peace and prosperity so long secured a to them, the model institutions that have proved the bulwark of these blessings, the Government which has been their shield; or whother they 1 are ready to sacrifice all in exchange for general wer and universal ruin. We have either to maintain the Government or let it go to destruction and with it every interest it upholds. The path is very broad and the question very plain. No man can hesitate as to his position because he does not understand the subject. For or against can be his only position.

so earnestly in the papers, they amount to nothing. An irritating fugitive law was passed by Congress and many of the Free States enacted Personal Liberty bills by way of retaliation. These things are not the essence of the disorders now afficting us. They are only the pustules on the surface of a disordered system. They are merely places where the scratching is done. It is idle to treat them as the fountain and source of the disease.

Drive them off and it will appear in some other

As to the little palliatives spoken of and argued

form. The real and only question is not whether this aw or that can be or should be modified, but whother the slaveholding interest in the country is willing to submit peaceably to the legitimate action of the Federal Constitution. Nothing less and nothing more. The rebellious spirit is against substance, and not against forms. This interest has hitherto wielded the power of the General Government. They are now called upon to lay it down under the peaceful action of a common Constitution. They object to deing it. They rebel against the authority that requires the sacrifice. This is all. How idle, then, to spend words and breath over the irritating incidents of the great struggle, and to imagine that to heal them is to cure the great cause of grief. It is like offering to appease an enemy

MR. SEWARD'S POSITION.

J. S. P.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A SENSATION REPORTER AND NON-SENSATION SENATOR:

The origin of the telegraphic report respecting Senator Seward's position in the present condition of public affairs, will be understood from the following dialogue, which has been transmitted by a well-informed correspondent in Washingtons

"I happened to overhear the following coming down from the Capitol on the first day of the session: Reporter.—Gov. Seward, I saw a dispatch sear over the wires to New-York about you that will produce a

sensation. Senator .- Ah! what was the dispatch?

Reporter .- It was that 'Senator Seward will, very early, probably this week, address the Sounte on th state of the country, in the character of a pacificator The speech will be prepared with that Senator's usual

Senator. - Certainly, that's a very nice dispute Pray, tell me whether it was not you, yourself, that Reporter .- Well, I think as like as not it was

Senator. - Now tell me one thing more on what authority you sent the dispatch? Reporter-I was told so by an eminer's and reliable Republican that I believed to be a friend of yours. Senator-Very well. Did be tell you his authority

Reporter-No; he didn't pretend to know the but said he had heard it and beiteved it. Senator-Did it not occur to you, under the circumstances, that you could verify its truth by calling on

Reporter-Well, ves, it did. But I inquired of soms one whether you had yet gone into your own house, or were stopping at some hotel, and he was unable to give

Senator-I think your excuse a fair one, and you ertainly made a good sensation dispatch. I hope you

got your pay for it. Reporter-O, yes; I'm sure of that.

Sengtor-Now I'll tell you how you can make another one just as good, and get pay for that, too. Reporter-De me that favor, if you please.

Sengtor-Send another dispatch to night, sayi you have ascertained, upon the very best authority, that there is not one word of truth in the dispatch you sent last night.

Reporter-Thank you, Senator, I will! Good more Herming Post.

PERSONAL

- The Hons. E. B. Morgan of N. Y. and Louis Renaud of Montreal, Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont, S. P. Allen of Rochester, Albert Richards of Troy, and H. R. Stevens of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

-Judge Amara J. Parker; A. Boody, President of the Walesh and Toledo Railroad; the Ray, J. L. Me-Kim of Philadelphia, Ald. T. D. Crane of Boston, W. G. E. Pope of New-Bedford, and Zenas Barnun of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. -Judge Church of Penna., Dr. J. C. Ayer of

Lowell, Mass., James Chalmers and N. M. Tanas

Va., Col. R. H. Hornsly of Ky., and W. Van Wyck of N. C., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. -Judge Wells of Ct., T. J. Coffey of Pittsburgh, Pa., Col. J. H. West of R. L. H. Coggswell and M. A.

Kellogg of Phila., and Ira Davenpost of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. -Dr. Van Renseelaer of Green Bush and W. B.

Sprague of Albany, are at the Everett House. -C. Hinman of Paris and W. Higham of S. C., area at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE TRIRTEENTH WARD HOMICIDE. - Corener

Schirmer yesterday beld an inquest at the Thirleenth Ward Station-House on the body of Leonard Gunder, a entive of Germany, nineteen years of age, who died in consequence of wounds received at the hands of Xavier Hockreiter on Sunday night last: From the evidence elicited, it appears that the deceased and several friends had been drinking freely in the lager-beer saloon No. 142 Essex street. The deceased left his friends a few moments, and went out upon the sidewalk. While standing there, Hockreiter and his son Charles came along. On their encountering Guader, an angry altereation ensued, but from what cause is unknown. Finally, Hockreiter drew a large kulfe and started toward Sander, when the latter dodged behind a wagen. Hockreiter followed, and on coming up with Gander stabbed him in the left breast, his knife penc-

trating the stemach, and causing a fatal wound, being stabled Gander called to his friend Henry Rlotz, and the latter immediately kneeked Hockreiter down, when Charles Hockreiter attacked Klotz. He was also knocked down, but regaining his feet immediately, he rushed upon Klotz with a knife and stabbed him several imes, inflicting woulds which will no doubt result in death. The two Hockreiters were immediately arrested, and yesterday the Coroner's Jury found that the father was the cause of Gander's death. He was there upon committed to the Tombs to answer. The priso s a native of Germany, forty-seven years of ago, and eave that, baving had no knife at the time, he care

which he inflicted upon Klotz. Lexicolar services THE HUTCHINSONS .- The Hutchinson Family will give a Concert in the Spring-street Church (near

guilty of the offense charged. Charles Hockreiter is

till in ensury, awaiting the result of the infuries